

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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APRIL
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Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



**SINCE
1858**

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A House to Live In

What is a good building? Probably there will be as many answers as there are readers; and probably these answers will range from the log cabin to the castle in Spain. Almost everyone has his own concept of what he'd like to build, if he had the means. But even when the means are forthcoming and the structure goes up, it isn't always satisfactory. So apparently some of these mental pictures reflect errors in judgment.

Well, what does make a good building? Let's strip our dream castles of all their superstructure, and look for a basic answer. First, a building should serve its purpose well. If it's a house it should be easy to keep warm in winter and cool in summer; it should be bright and easily cleaned; and above all, it should be convenient for working, and comfortable and inviting for leisure. And, if people are to get real pleasure out of it, it must be attractive—attractive to other people as well as those that live in it; because, whatever we may have to say on the subject, we're mostly affected by other people's reactions.

If it's a barn, it should provide comfortable housing for the number and kinds of livestock to be kept in it. It should be easily maintained at a fairly even temperature all the year around. It should be conveniently arranged for feeding and cleaning; and it should provide handy and adequate storage space for feed and bedding. What's more, it should blend in well with the house and other buildings, to produce a pleasing all-over effect.

No observant visitor ever passes through the New England States without remarking on the attractiveness of their farmsteads. One after another, they fit the landscape. The buildings go well with one another, on the same farm and from farm to farm. They're generally well planned, and well maintained.

That can't be said of many communities on this side of the border. Every building on a farm may be of a different style, as if the owner just couldn't make up

his mind what he wanted—as though he found each one unsatisfactory after he built it, and decided to try something different, with no more luck. This apparent dissatisfaction is often evident, too, in lack of paint and lack of planting.

And passing along many roads in this country a visitor is likely to conclude that people don't like each other—there are such obvious efforts to be different. One sports an apple-box house with assorted lean-tos; the next is the cheese-box type, with a porch on from one to four sides; then comes a mid-Victorian masterpiece, with turrets and fretwork to sigh and shiver in the wind; and possibly, a little further on, a bungalow nestling in a grove looking rather lost among its formidable neighbours.

Luckily, this doesn't apply to all Canadian roads. There are many sections of Quebec where the century-old stone houses still look as gracious as ever; and there are parts of the Maritimes where the New England influence has spilled over, resulting in houses of real beauty. They seem to show that they were built by people who really knew what they were doing, and who took a pride in doing it well. Many of these houses, with reasonable maintenance, should be good for another century of pleasant living.

But in other sections many houses will soon need to be replaced. We can only hope that their owners will do a lot of thinking, studying and talking with their neighbours and with building experts before they go to work with lumber and nails or bricks and mortar. What they do will determine some important features of the face of Canada for many years to come.

Our Cover Picture

This familiar scene needs little comment except to say that the photo was taken on the Greau farm on Ile Perrot by Prof. Crampton.

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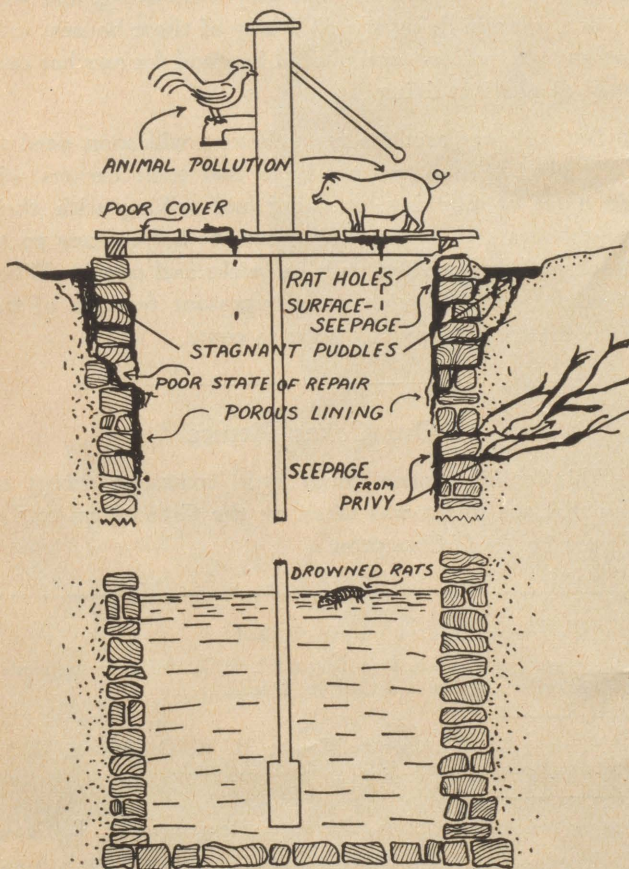
Bad Luck? or Bad Water?

Has there been much sickness around your place? Have any of your family or your livestock been off colour for some time? If they have you'd better call the doctor. And you'd better have a good look at your well, too; much of the disease that attacks both people and livestock can be traced to polluted water. Here's some practical information on how to ensure a safe supply.

by F. S. Thatcher

BAD luck seems to have followed Jerry and Kay ever since they moved to that cottage in a newly opened up area not far from St. Annes. Hardly a week passed before Kay developed what neighbours called "tummy 'flu"—a wretched 'weakening' diarrhoea—a very "catching" illness, and hard to get rid of. During the first three months at their new home Kay dragged through several bouts of it and was feeling pretty much played out. Jerry, too, had lost several work days.

But now they were really worried. The baby caught it. She looked pale and weak, had stopped gaining, and cried often enough that all of them were beginning to forget what a good night's sleep could mean. The doctor came. He seemed quite concerned about the baby, in fact about all three of them. He had sent diarrhea stool specimens to the Public Health authorities. Sterile bottles were sent out with instructions to take water samples from their well.



A little later, a Public Health inspector paid them a visit. Their well water was seriously polluted, he said. It contained the kind of germs that come from sewage, which, sooner or later, are bound to cause illness. Their particular trouble came from the fact that their new house was built on a reclaimed swamp. Drainage was poor and not enough care had been taken to protect the well from being contaminated with "run-off" water.

Germs live by the millions in the feces of animals or humans. Some of these germs are bacteria of the kind that can cause illness such as Jerry and Kay had just experienced or even more serious complaints like typhoid, dysentery or enteric fever. *Salmonella typhosa* is the name of the bacterium which causes typhoid. Other kinds of *Salmonella* germs cause "Summer complaint" in children, paratyphoid, and intestinal illnesses of various kinds including a serious form of food-poisoning. If these germs have a chance to get into run-off water by draining from barnyards, or from dirty yards around the house or by seepage from privies or ineffectual sewage disposal systems, then there is a serious chance that the harmful bacteria will get into well water and so infect anyone who drinks it.

Rural areas are most likely to have outbreaks of these intestinal infections because of the nature of their water supplies. But a further danger exists—polluted water can lead to disease germs getting into milk, butter or cheese, either direct from the water or from a person who has become ill or a "carrier" of the germs after having drunk the water. Most typhoid outbreaks in Canada start in some such way as this.

This is the season where pollution of wells is most likely to occur, with many a repetition of the actual case just described. If ever intestinal illness breaks out in a rural area, it is wise to have the local water supplies tested. The Provincial Health Department provides testing services.

There are several ways to avoid such risks of illness. First, the placing of the well is important. It should always be in such a position that run-off water from a barnyard or the house-yard cannot drain into it. Nor should it be near a ditch or stream that carries such drainage. Keep the privy a good distance from it and preferably in a down-hill direction from the well. Never place a well near a cess-pool or septic tank.

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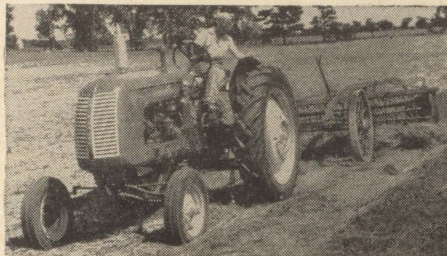
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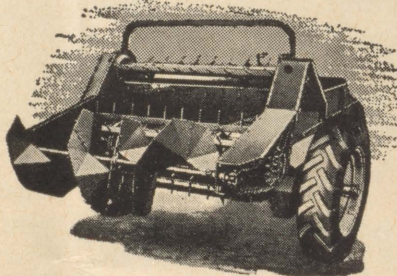
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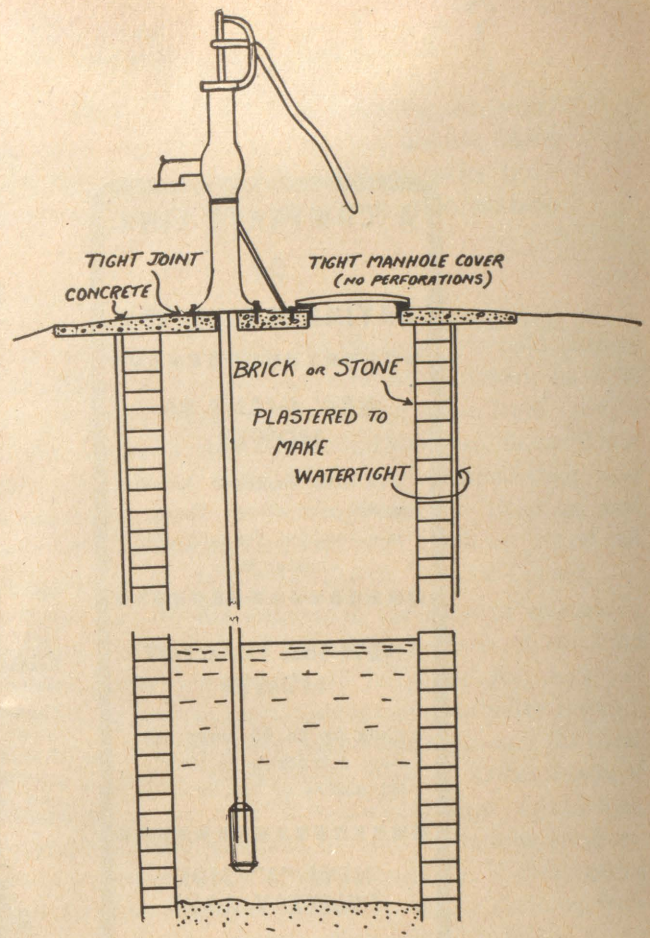
Just as important is the design and construction of the well. In general, a drilled or bored well is safer than a dug well, for the drilled well simply allows for a pipe from the pump to pass through the sub-soil to a water-bearing layer where the risk of surface water getting in is very small if proper attention to placing has been considered. Water which has had to pass a considerable distance through soil is likely to be free from harmful sewage bacteria. For that reason, deep wells tend to be safer. Dug wells are much more apt to receive surface water, especially if the sides are of porous construction.

It is recommended that the upper part of the well-lining should be brick or stone, preferably plastered on the outside at time of building to make it water-tight. The top should be covered preferably with cement, with a tight joint at the base of the pump and having a tight-fitting manhole cover without any perforations. Excess water should not be allowed to stagnate in puddles around the top, and farm animals should be kept away from the well.

If a normally "good" well becomes polluted the trouble is probably caused by seeping of the surface water near the top of the well, or by some damage to the well-covering. Water from a suspicious well should always be boiled before being used in food. To clear up temporary pollution chloride of lime is useful. The fresh chemical should be added at the rate of one ounce per 1,000 gallons of water in the well (a heaping teaspoon contains about an ounce.). The amount of water in a circular well is shown in the following table:

Diameter of well (feet)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gallons per foot depth of water in well	6	24	53	94	147	212	288	376

Stir the necessary amount of powder into a paste and add to a pail of water. Pour into the well and, if possible, stir with a clean board. Allow to stand for several hours before using the water. The slight chlorine taste that should then be noticeable is quite harmless.



If the water often becomes polluted, steps should be taken to reconstruct the well, for the chlorination treatment is at best a temporary measure. If in doubt about your well, write to the Provincial Health Department for instructions. They can test for harmful bacteria quite easily and if you have a recurrence of trouble you will probably be advised as to the best procedure, possibly after inspection of your well and its general location.

Farmers and Hunters Co-operate

Twelve years ago, the State of Pennsylvania hit on the answer to the question: How can we restore cordial relations between hunters and farmers?

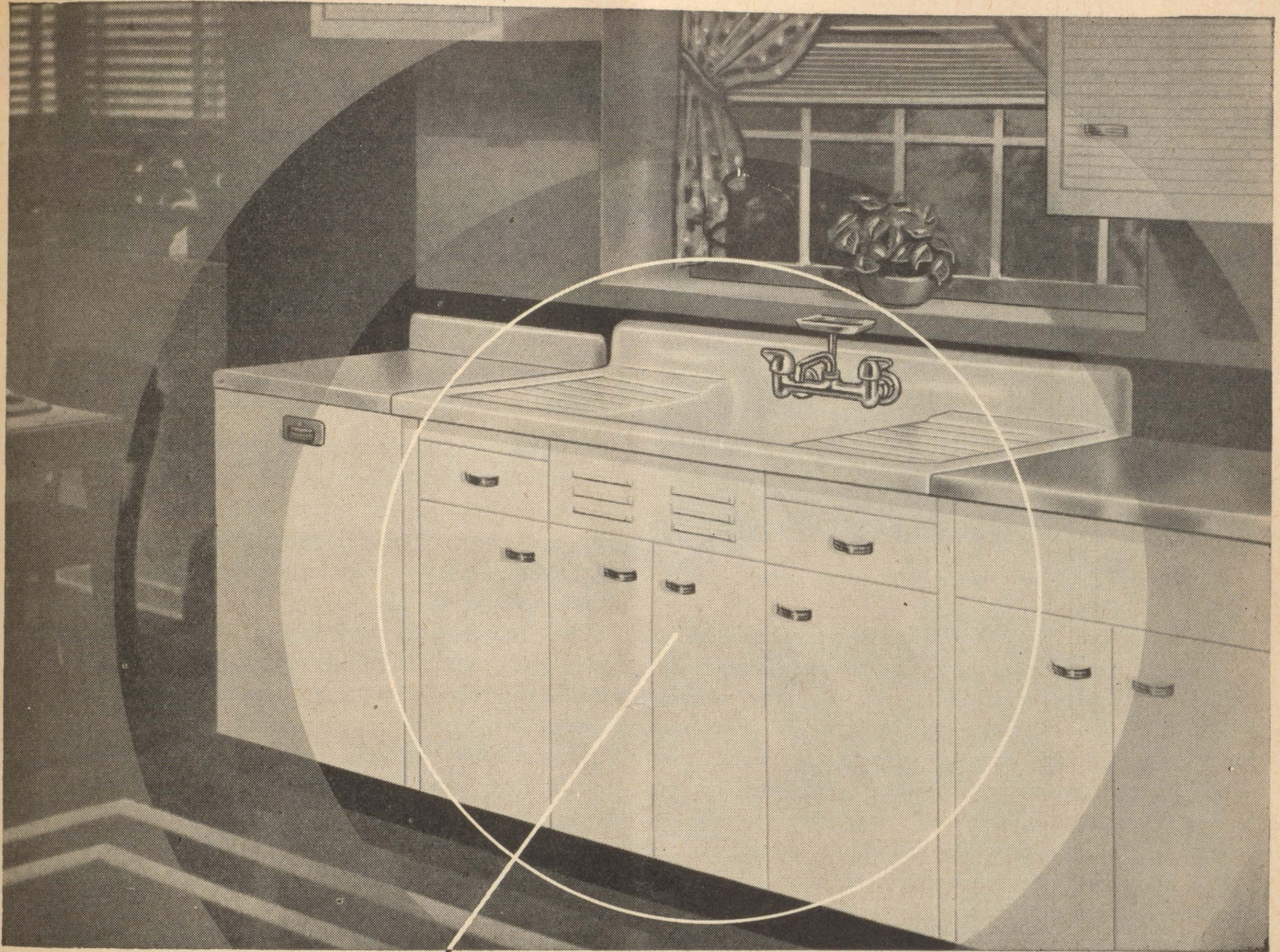
The State has a plan in which farmers and sportsmen work together with increasing pleasure to their mutual advantage. It's called the Co-operative Farm-Game Program. First of all enough farmers must go together to form a project area. A minimum of one thousand acres of adjoining land and woodlots is needed. Land-owners sign an agreement by which hunting rights are handed over for five years or more to the State Game Commission. Then the Commission sets up safety zones near farm buildings, and retreats for the protection of game with penalties for hunting in them. However, two

thirds of the project area is left open to lawful public hunting. The land-owners, themselves, get special hunting rights, and they can secure game stock from the Commission. Most important of all, game protectors paid by the Commission, patrol the projects and see that laws are enforced.

The hunter soon learns that proper respect for simple regulations on these projects will lead him to more quail, pheasants and rabbits at which to shoot. Besides, he has more hunting territory opened to him.

The farmer on the other hand, gets plenty of benefits. To mention a few: trees and shrubs which he plants to provide cover for game pay off in tree crops and the saving of soil from erosion. Before long, plenty of birds are around to devour harmful insects.

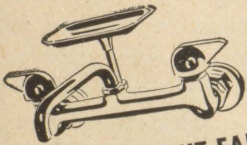
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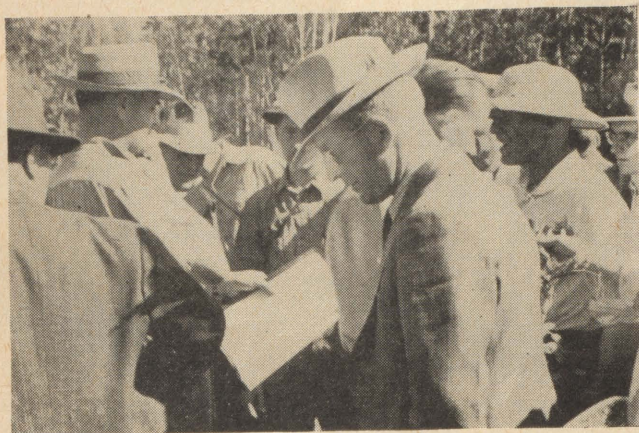
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Bridging the Gap in the U.S.



Field days are popular with county agents

IN the United States agricultural extension work is done under a co-operative arrangement between the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the state colleges. The federal government supplies much of the money for extension in each state, co-ordinates the work, both nationally and regionally, keeps the various services informed about new policies and programs, and aids in developing extension programs and improving techniques.

The co-operative extension service, working within each state college, ties in extension with other aspects of the college's activities, interprets research findings in terms of practical application, brings farm problems to researchers for investigation, helps train extension workers through regular classroom and in-service courses, and plans the co-operative extension program for the state.

Reaching out from the college, it supervises county extension services and carries on a mass information program through bulletins, news stories, radio programs and magazine articles.

County work programs are laid out by a county planning committee, including representatives of the county council, farm organizations, state services, federal services and commercial groups, as well as the co-operative extension service. This group outlines general policies, and selects county workers from a list of eligible candidates submitted by the extension service. It also cultivates co-operation with the major agencies and groups in the county.

The county extension service is carried on by the county agricultural agent—the equivalent of our agricultural representative—a home demonstrator, a 4-H club agent and sometimes an "older rural youth" agent. The county often pays for the rent of office space and for secretarial services.

The county work is carried on at two levels—the spreading of information, and assistance to farmers in attacking their individual farm problems. In spreading

The county agent represents the state college, the federal government, and all other public agencies interested in spreading agricultural information and promoting rural welfare. He must be approved by a county committee, which also outlines policies for him to follow, and helps him in carrying out his program.

information the workers use demonstrations, meetings, discussion groups, bulletins, news stories in the press, columns in local papers, regular broadcasts, exhibits, displays and circular letters. Individual counselling is carried on by visits to farms, farmers' visits to the office, letters and telephone.

Thus the work is very highly organized. It enables every agency that is interested in agricultural education outside the schools to assist in mapping programs, and to help or advise the county agent and his co-workers. But these county workers are the only people authorized to deal directly with farmers; if other agencies want to do this they are supposed to get in touch with the county agent, and let him make the arrangements. In this way he is able to keep in touch with everything that is going on in the county.

The county agent works mostly through extension associations, which are groups of farmers organized to put across programs of agricultural information and education. Service clubs and other local organizations are also called in when their help is required in launching a campaign, or in doing anything else where they can contribute to the success of an undertaking.

The whole co-operative extension set-up was surveyed recently by a committee appointed jointly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land Grant Colleges. The committee, established in October 1946, was asked to: 1. Make an appraisal of the services and experiences of the Co-operative Extension Service since it was set up in 1914, noting important changes. 2. Make a careful study of the important basic problems in connection with co-operative extension work, particularly an appraisal of relationships with the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges. 3. Develop definite recommendations as to how the Co-operative Extension Service can best meet the problems of the future.

In its report published in August, 1948, the committee lists a number of major contributions which the co-operative extension service has made. According to this report, it has been successful in developing rural leadership, helping people to solve problems through group action, bringing about understanding of social and

FASTER MILKING...

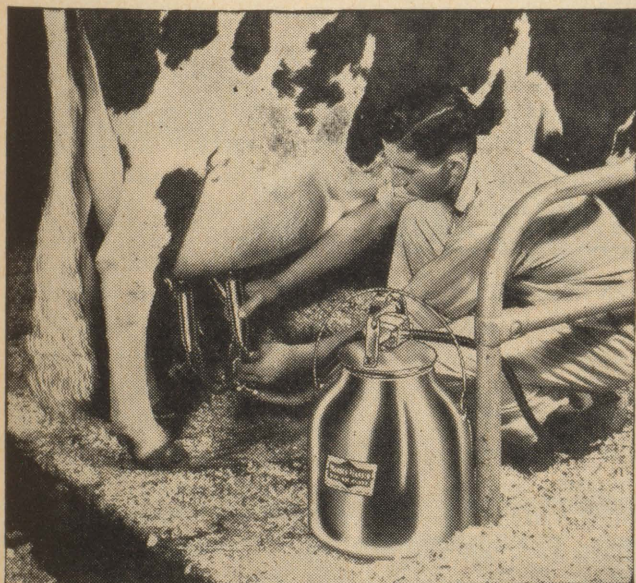
CLOSER SKIMMING...

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MORE THAN EVER BEFORE in the history of Canadian farming, modern, efficient equipment is a vital necessity. The old days when plenty of low-cost manpower was readily available are gone—probably, never to come back. Thus farmers are streamlining their work. They're depending upon machinery to do it better and more quickly—yes, and at less cost.

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economic factors in agriculture and rural living, improving farm homes and rural community facilities, mobilizing rural people to meet emergencies, adding to the science of government and education, and aiding esthetic and cultural development in rural areas.

But it also found some friction, and some bottlenecks. Dealing with the Extension Service of the U.S.D.A., which serves as a two-way connecting link between the state extension services and the federal agencies, the committee recommends: 1. That the US extension service and each major research or service agency should jointly arrange for one or more persons to facilitate the flow of agency information to rural people through the extension service. 2. That the U.S. Director of Extension Work and responsible officers of each major research or service agency should meet at least once monthly, to keep informed on developments of mutual concern. 3. That the extension service of the USDA should provide leadership—but not direction—in the formulation of extension policies in the states.

Turning to the colleges, the committee points out that without full co-ordination of the three college functions—resident teaching, research and extension—extension cannot give the best service. Extension must know what the experiment stations are doing, in order to give their findings to farmers; and the resident teaching staff trains the students from which extension draws its workers. At the same time the job which extension does—or fails to do—has a great influence on the attitude of the people of the states toward the research and academic work of the colleges.

The committee makes two recommendations for better co-ordination of the three college services: 1. Responsibility for co-ordination of resident teaching, research and extension should be placed under one administrative head. 2. Each subject-matter program of the three should be combined into one department. Though other factors have to be considered, subject-matter departments can also be strengthened by officing workers in each subject-

matter field together, and by appropriate co-operation in publications, in field testing of experimental findings, and in an occasional exchange of responsibilities.

Dealing with extension teaching methods and procedures the report says that the wide differences among farm people and their problems demand a wide variety of teaching methods. Individual counselling and demonstration are still important, but have definite limitations. With improved transportation, meetings should be more frequently used. Discussion groups are excellent for public-affairs education as well as for attacking local problems. Bulletins and other informational media, including press and radio, are of increasing importance. County agents themselves are asking for more training in preparing press items and radio programs.

It points out that the average county extension agent must serve from 1,000 to 1,500 farm families plus many non-farm residents. The pressure of work demands greater emphasis on democratic program planning and on the use of local leaders. Subject-matter specialists (pasture, livestock, feeding, etc.) are of great value to extension work, but the specialized approach can be over-emphasized. There is a need for a greater emphasis on the totality of the activities of each farm and farm home, and hence on informed "generalists." The average farm family needs a competent interpreter and integrator of usable facts. Too much emphasis on "projects" may also be incompatible with this unified approach. Furthermore, the scientific evaluation of extension methods and procedures needs expanded emphasis.

The time has come, says the report, when extension needs more evaluation. It is necessary to find what methods are the most effective, and the best circumstances under which to use any particular method or combination of methods. Only through this type of evaluation is it possible to keep the service improving its results, and to check wastage of public money through the use of ineffectual methods.

Frelighsburg Has Forum Course

How to improve farm returns and strengthen rural life were the twin themes of the Mississquoi County Short Course held at Frelighsburg, Que. Several of the participants also took leather work, and each evening there were films, songs and dances.

F. S. Nowasad of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, told how pastures could be improved so that they would provide more and better forage; and Wm. Kalbfleisch, also, of the Central Farm, dealt with labour-saving machinery. Professor Gordon C. Ashton of Macdonald College told how to reduce the cost of milk production through the use of early cut hay.

Professor H. R. C. Avison of Macdonald College dealt

with the small community. Everyone, he said, should try to look at his own community critically, and decide how it could be improved; and then he should take an active part in making the needed changes. J. S. Cram, farm editor of the Macdonald College Journal, said that support for community organizations with worth-while programs could be built up by press and radio reports telling what the groups are doing. Every group, he said, should have one person responsible for reporting all its activities to the press.

Miss Elizabeth Loosley explained the function of the Information Service at Macdonald College, in supplying people and organizations with information they needed in staging events and carrying on programs. Miss Elizabeth Meikle was the instructor in leather work.

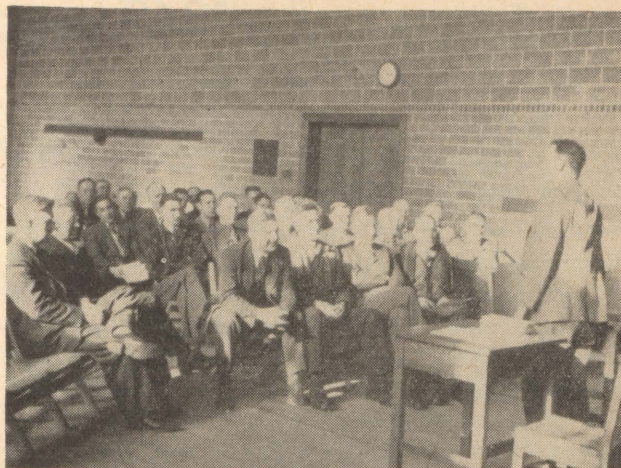
Huntingdon Has Co-op Course

Forty representatives of farm groups took part in a course on co-operation held in Huntingdon. It was organized by L. A. Beaudin, agronome for the country, and chaired by

Speaking on the business side of farming, Dr. D. L. MacFarlane of Macdonald College said that for a farmer to get the best returns he must find out what each aspect of his operations costs, and what returns it gives him. This will enable him to concentrate on the more profitable ones, and get rid of those that result in loss or small returns. The same idea, said Dr. MacFarlane, should be applied to co-ops.

Floyd F. Griesbach, Quebec farm forum secretary, explained the main principles of successful co-operation. As long as co-ops followed these principles, he said, they were likely to thrive. But if they started giving credit, or taking big loans from any of their members, or ignoring some of the other principles, they were apt to get into trouble.

J. S. Cram, farm editor of the Macdonald College Journal, dealt with building up support for a co-op. First it must do a needed job, and then it must let everyone know what a good job it's doing. Members should be



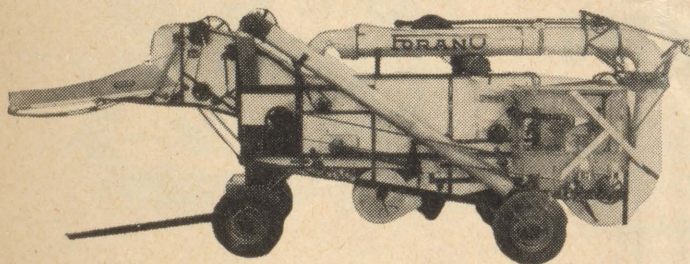
Group at co-op course at Huntingdon

kept informed of the important details of its operations; and the management should also discover what the members think of the way the co-op's affairs are handled.

Mr. Cram pointed out the importance of supplying the local newspaper with reports of all activities, in order to build up and maintain interest in the co-op. Those present prepared write-ups of the co-op course which, if published, would have interested many farmers in the Huntingdon area.

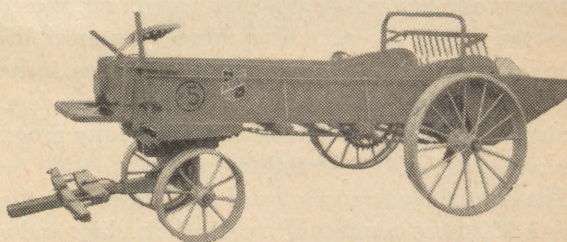
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Laquemac — 1949

Bi-lingual Summer School Opens in August

Laval University and McGill University, jointly announce the seventh annual School of Community Programs, at Lake Chapleau, P.Q., August 12th to 22nd. The theme of this year's camp will be "Resources for Community Living".

Camp Laquemac is a community laboratory that springs into being for ten days each summer. Its accomplishments depend on the students themselves, as the program is built around their particular needs and wishes. Considerable effort, therefore, is put into attracting participants who have something to offer, as well as something to learn.

The camp is evenly balanced between French and English, each person being expected to speak his mother tongue. This balance makes it a particularly Canadian group, where problems are considered from many different points of view.

The chief activities are the seminars, the skill sessions, the camp council, camp duties, and the evening programs. In the three seminars on group work, community organization and administration, students bring up their problems which are analysed and discussed by the group. In the skill sessions the participants learn how to choose, plan, prepare and present material for community programs. The following courses are offered: community singing, recreation, written publicity, community art, audio-visual aids, dramatics, information, group discussion.

Total registration will be limited to one hundred participants. In accepting applications there will be a conscious effort to maintain a cross section representation from the following: rural and urban, volunteer leaders of study groups and other community activities, including organized labour, group workers, recreation leaders, administrators of adult education and community programs, librarians and welfare administrators.

The cost of registration, board and tuition, for the ten days is \$50.00. A number of travel scholarships and work bursaries are available on application.

For further information and application form write to: H. R. C. Avison, Director, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Jack Miner planted 53,000 evergreen trees on his Sanctuary at Kingsville, Ontario. Pheasants come for miles around to find shelter and food provided for them under the trees. On one day more than 500 pheasants have been counted. They eat 10 bushels of ears of corn daily.

Thirteen percent of the forest lands under management in Canada are farm woodlots.

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DID YOU

"NUGGET"

YOUR SHOES

THIS MORNING?

Dr. Coady New President of Adult Education Body

Dr. M. M. Coady, Director of the Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, addressed a gathering of leading churchman, industrialists and adult educationists at a luncheon given in his honour at Alexandra Palace, Toronto. He was welcomed as the new President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education by Dr. Sydney Smith, President of the University of Toronto.

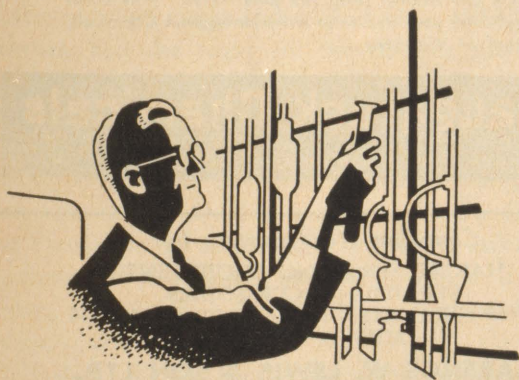
Dr. Coady outlined the methods by which a quarter of a million people in the Maritimes are mobilizing for progress in a programme which combines educational and economic advancement. He said "we need a national movement for the real progress of democracy. We must mobilize the common people everywhere in this country and give them practical aims. Adult learning is the guarantee of our democracy."

He characterized as "crass materialism" the educational system which took "a few cushy people" and gave them the advantage while the rest were left "on a low level." He said "that the workers and farmers have been left behind" and have come to believe that education is not

necessary since they are not cut out for top jobs in business or the professions. "We find a great vacuum in the minds of the masses. Nature abhors a vacuum. What is true in science is true also in the social world. When there is a vacuum in the minds of the masses, sooner or later the tornadoes of revolution will blow in there, as recent events in history testify."

He said society must look after those in humble callings with education and practical measures "if we are to prevent these storms. This is not only humanitarian but also good business."

"It is a crime," he continued, "that anyone should have to leave the farm or the coal mine for economic reasons. They should leave only because God has fitted them for a judgeship or for the great professions." Dr. Coady believes the co-operative movement with a broad programme of adult education can bring stability and the better life to rural and working class people. He said "when the day comes that sees our men and women getting B.A. and Ph.D. degrees and going back to the farm, then we can have spiritual and economic advancement."



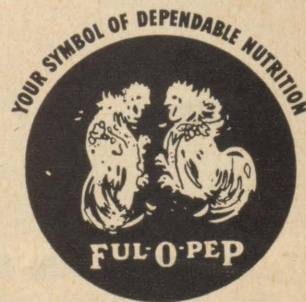
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Spud Treatment Costs Little

The few cents and little time required to treat seed potatoes will pay dividends in the control of scab, rhizoctonia, black wild, wild and bacterial ring rot, says R. E. Goodin, Fieldman of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture. Many soils have now become badly infected with these serious disease organisms, due to growers neglecting to treat their seed potatoes and to follow a good, practical crop rotation.

Planting infected tubers results not only in low yields of scabby cull potatoes, says Mr. Goodin, but healthy potatoes cannot be produced on the same soil the next year. Seed treatment is the first step in assuring both quantity and quality in the potato crop, thus permitting the marketing of a high percentage of Canada No. 1 or better.

Many growers use the corrosive sublimate or acid mercury dip, either of which is effective. There are also a few products sold under trade names. In using these disinfectants it is advisable to follow the directions given on the containers.

The Department's policy of offering cash grants to farmers as encouragement to them to increase the amount of arable land on their farms has resulted in the addition of some 4,000 acres of good crop land to Quebec farms during the past year. Any farmer on a patented lot with a usable area of less than 50 acres is eligible for a grant of \$10 per acre for all the land he can add to his farm by removing brush, rocks, etc., from the rough parts. The grant is payable as soon as the new land is in condition for seeding, but not more than \$30 may be collected by any one farmer in any one year.

This policy is in effect in 34 counties and the agronomes estimate that it should be possible by this means to add some 100,000 acres of crop land to 30,000 individual farms in Quebec. By this means the sizes of the farm can be increased without any increased outlay for buildings, machinery or taxes, and the Department officials feel that the \$42,221.65 which was paid out in grants during the fiscal year of 1947-48 was money well spent.

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Two WEED-BANE folders are available . . . one in question and answer form, the other titled "Why Grow Weeds?" Ask your dealer or write Naugatuck Chemicals, Montreal or Winnipeg.



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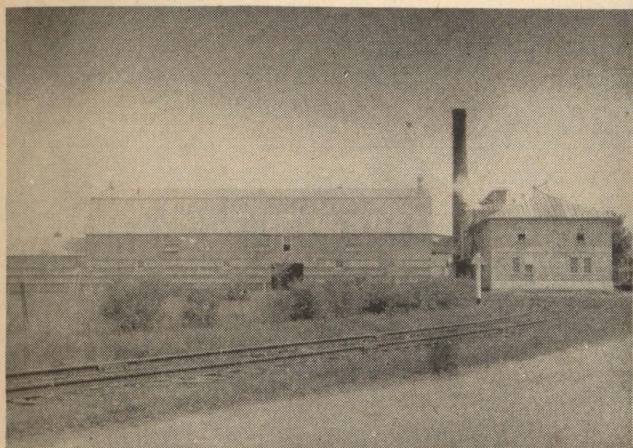
McGill St., Montreal



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

The Farmer Sells His Syrup



This warehouse at the Quebec Sugar Producers' plant holds 22,000 drums of syrup, each containing 32 gallons.

The story is told that, some years ago, Mr. Cyrille Vaillancourt was in England trying to establish markets for Quebec maple products. He had taken along some cakes of maple sugar and while he was talking to a store owner, had the sugar on the counter beside him. A customer came in, took a look at the sugar and said to the storekeeper, "What kind of soap is that?"

The object lesson was not lost on Mr. Vaillancourt, who, in addition to being a Senator, is the general manager of the Quebec Sugar Producers' Co-operative at Plessisville. If maple sugar was being offered in such a form that to someone unfamiliar with it, it looked like soap, something should be done. And something was done.

Today, all the thirty-odd maple products that are packed by the Co-operative are distinctively packaged so that there can be no mistake; the sugar blocks are wrapped in cellophane, granulated maple sugar comes in glass jars, maple cream and "la tire" are in vacuum-sealed tins, syrup in glass containers of various sizes. And the "Citadelle" trademark under which the products are sold is known as a symbol of purity on two continents.

The organization of this co-operative has created a steady market for approximately 3,000 farmers all over the province, who in good years ship as much as 12 million pounds of syrup to the plant for processing. For these farmers the old days of cut-throat competition are over; owning their own plant co-operatively, they get fair returns for their production. Most of the members ship all but a small portion of their annual make to the

factory, selling only a few gallons to local customers and to neighbours who do not make their own.

The co-op was organized in 1924 with 17 members, and on a small scale. But three years later, in 1927, prospects looked so good that the present plant was built at Plessisville, in the heart of the sugaring country, in which operations have continued ever since.

Over a period of years, the members managed to establish a capital fund of \$60,000, and in order to create a strong reserve fund, they agreed that one cent per pound of syrup delivered to the plant should be retained for this purpose. When the reserve fund reached the sum of \$60,000, the directors offered to return each member's share of this, as it seemed evident that such a large reserve would not be needed. However, very few took advantage of this offer, with the result that the paid-up capital of the co-operative now stands at \$120,000. Total assets are \$325,000 and not a cent is owed to anyone.

Elaborate precautions are taken to keep track of every shipment of syrup to the plant, to make sure that every member shipping syrup is credited with all he has coming to him. Every shipment is identified by a number, the syrup is graded, examined in the laboratory by the most



Syrup arriving at the plant. These drums, when emptied, are cleaned with live steam and returned to the farms to be used again.

up-to-date methods, and the results of these examinations determines what the producer is paid for his syrup. Once a shipment has been checked in (the syrup is brought to the plant in 32-gallon drums which are supplied to the farmers) and the necessary samples taken for analysis, the barrels are emptied into storage tanks, from which the syrup can be piped to the various parts of the plant, according to the product to be made. Huge evaporators concentrate it to the proper consistency for maple sugar or large mixers make it into maple butter. Some of the poorer grade syrup makes up into large cakes for sale to tobacco manufacturers, and maple flavouring coming from this plant, destined for the ice cream trade, is pure maple product with nothing added.



Samples of each shipment are checked in the laboratory for density and purity.

Maple sugar for table use is packaged in pound and smaller lots, and much of it is sold in molds of one kind or another, maple leaves appearing to be favourites with the customers.

One important reason for the existence of such a plant as the one at Plessisville is to provide a steady supply of maple products for Canadian consumers. Export sales do not figure very highly in the picture, since most of the product is sold at home. Maple products have a tendency to be like blueberries and other small fruits—we stuff ourselves for a short time when the season is in full swing, and then never see them again until next year. But with quality products being manufactured right here at home, it is possible to buy maple syrup, sugar and other products at any time of the year with a guarantee of purity and wholesomeness. Volume for volume, maple sugar supplies 75 calories to 63 for molasses, 63 for white sugar and $57\frac{1}{2}$ for corn syrup. It contains a mixture of sugars and healthful minerals. And finally, who can resist that flavour?

The courage of the founders of the co-operative has paid off in dividends. Demand for their products is steady and growing. Whereas in former days maple products were sold "rough", now the product can be adjusted to any particular specifications. The public gets a graded product of uniform quality, and the farmer knows that he will be able to sell his syrup, without any effort, to the co-operative from which he will, in turn, receive the largest return possible. On last year's operations, the basic purchase price paid at the plant was about 23¢ per pound of syrup, to which were added dividends amounting to about 36¢ a gallon. It is not surprising that the farmers are satisfied with the way their co-operative is being operated.

A Helping Hand

During its fiscal year of 1947-48, the Department of Agriculture approved 1,190 requests for grants to help young farmers establish themselves on their own farms, and in so doing spent a total of \$424,600.

This policy of helping to establish new farms, was formerly under the administration of the Department of Colonization, but for some years has been looked after by the Department of Agriculture. Its object is to give some measure of financial assistance to farmers who want to get their sons established on patented lots where they can have their own farms. The maximum grant in each case is \$300, which is paid in three instalments of equal size every year for three years.

Since this policy was put into operation, the province has spent a grand total of \$7,207,900; 20,841 sons of farmers have been helped to set up their own establishments by payment of the full grant; 3,114 have received the second installment and 3,328 have received the first of the three payments.

National Barley Contest Will Continue

Farmers of Quebec Province will have another opportunity to compete in the National Barley Competition next year, and the district in which the contest will be held is that part of the province, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, west of Three Rivers.

Regulations are substantially the same as last year. Five acres of O.A.C. 21 or of Montcalm must be planted. Judging will be done in the field, and on samples of the grain, which must grade at least No. 1 seed to be eligible for the final judging.

The contest is threefold: regional, provincial and inter-provincial competitions. The winner of the finals, in competition with winners from Ontario, will be proclaimed Eastern Canadian champion, and there are interesting prizes to be won in the regional and provincial contest as well as in the inter-provincial finals.

Information as to entering the contest are available from your agronomist.

Holstein Breeders Liked 1948

An encouraging feature of the meetings of various agricultural associations during the past winter has been the large number of members who turn out to the annual meetings. The Quebec Holstein-Freisian Association was no exception, and it was a case of standing room only in the Spanish Room of the Queen's Hotel last month when Donat Giard gave his presidential address. Warning that price declines appear to be in the offing, he pointed out that breeders who can plan and carry out definite breeding programmes, and who are honest with themselves and with the buyers, will be the ones who will be least affected by any softening of prices. High sale prices do not automatically spell profit—profit is the difference between selling price and cost of production, said Mr. Giard, and every avenue that will help to lower costs should be carefully explored. As suggestions as to how to lower costs, he pointed out that the herd should be kept healthy and productive, should be accredited free of T.B. and Brucellosis, and calves should be vaccinated against Bang's disease. R.O.P. records should be carefully kept and feeding practices should be of the best. He also stressed the importance of using a good herd sire.

Calfhood vaccination, he felt, is the only way to save money and the only way to fill the requirements of foreign buyers, and he urged the members to pay more attention to it. Contrasting the attitude in Quebec and Ontario on this question, he reported that while in Quebec only 14½% of pure-bred herds are vaccinated, in Ontario the figure is 87%.

Touching on the activities of the National Association, he reported that in 1948 there were 13,284 cows qualified in the R.O.P., an increase of 50% over 1947. Bulls qualified in 1948 were 521, making a total of 4,399 bulls and 109,523 cows qualified to date. During the year 571

bulls were graded, and 16,099 females: 20 excellent, 646 very good, 7,723 good plus, 5,830 good and 1,865 fair.

The Quebec branch has a total paid-up membership of 1402. During 1948, 6,657 head were registered and transfers issued were 7,136.

Secretary Reports Progress

Hermas Lajoie, the genial secretary of the Quebec Association, reported, "We can say that again we have made substantial progress in all departments; 1948 was a successful year for all our breeders and we are able to say that everyone seems to be happy to be a Holstein breeder."

The fieldmen expressed themselves satisfied with the results of the regional shows, but at Quebec, while the cattle shown were really outstanding, numbers were disappointingly low, in spite of the efforts of the fieldman to persuade breeders to show at Quebec. It was hoped that more would be out in 1949. The work and interest of the young breeders was worthy of comment; each year more and more young farmers are getting interested in Holsteins, and much of this is due, Mr. Lajoie thought, to the work of the Association in co-operation with the agronomes. 1948 was a really great year for the young breeders of Quebec, and special mention was made in the report of their success in the National Judging Competition.

The Spanish Room wasn't big enough to seat all the people who wanted to attend the luncheon meeting. A feature of this part of the meeting was the presentation of gold wrist-watches to two charter members of the Quebec Association—Abbe Donat Godin and the Hon. Antonio Elie, as tangible evidence of the appreciation of the membership for all they have done during the years on behalf of the breed. W. L. Carr and Clarence Goodhue made the presentations, emphasizing that every member of the Association had made a contribution to the gifts.

W. R. Wilson, president of the National Association, congratulated the Provincial Association on the splendid progress it was making. He urged that breeders keep their cows in the herd longer, rather than getting rid of them after only a few years of service. He had a word to say about the artificial insemination centres, pointing out how important it is to make sure that only sires of proven merit are used in these centres.

George Clemons, secretary-manager of the parent association, presented a large number of certificates for high production, and added his good wishes to those of Mr. Wilson. The crowd appeared highly pleased with the way Mr. Clemons handled the French language.

Two resolutions were presented and adopted. One asked that a certificate of vaccination be issued whenever



Abbe Godin, a charter member of the Association, was presented with a gold watch in token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow members.

a Health of Animals veterinarian vaccinated a calf, this certificate to be attached to the registration certificate. The other asked the Purebred Livestock Breeders' Society to urge the Provincial Department of Agriculture to organize a new section which would be responsible for exhibitions in the Province.

President for the coming year is E. E. Richmond of South Durham; vice-president is Brother Firmin of the Institute St. Jean Bosco at Quebec. The executive includes H. R. Guilbert, Vercheres, W. A. Hodge, St. Laurent, T. A. Cleland, La Tuque, Abbe Godin, Montreal, and Antonio Elie, La Baie.



Prof. A. R. Ness accepts certificates of merit earned by three of the high producing Holsteins in the Macdonald College herd.

New Appointments in Horticulture and Plant Protection

Two new appointments have been made recently to the staff of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Jean David has joined the Division of Horticulture and Dr. Thomas Simard the Division of Plant Protection.

Dr. David, who holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of California, has made an intensive study of the techniques involved in dehydration and fast freezing of fruits and vegetables. He hopes to work on problems of drying and fast freezing of such crops as peas, beans, corn, spinach, asparagus, blueberries, strawberries and raspberries under Quebec conditions. A graduate of the Institute Agricole d'Oka, and a student in Horticulture at Macdonald College, Dr. David pursued his advanced studies on scholarships from the Department and from the Corporation des Agronomes.

Dr. Simard, also a graduate of Oka, obtained his Ph.D. degree from McGill University, studying on a Department scholarship and on a Walter M. Stewart scholarship. During the course of his studies he carried out investigations on diseases of grain crops in the Montreal region at the request of the Research Bureau of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

MARKET COMMENTS

The drop in live stock prices that took place in February was partly recovered in the first two weeks of March. Still the decline in price of livestock and meats has taken place at the same time that the volume of marketings has declined. This is not usually the case and this peculiar situation is stressed to emphasize the influence of demand and purchasing power on price. Those in the trade point out that lower prices are due to consumers' resistance rather than surplus supplies.

The recent drop in the price of butter is the big news of the moment. Last month it was livestock. This month it is butter; next month it may be something else, and the writer believes that it may be potatoes. Floor prices apply both to butter and potatoes.

The recent decline in prices of some farm products leave most of them well above prices prevailing in the previous year.

The price of wheat for the 1949 crop is \$2.00 per bushel. Since that price has been announced, 20 cents per bushel has been added to the farm price retroactive to the 1945 crop. A recent announcement is that coarse grains will remain under ceiling prices. No great variation in feed prices may be expected under these conditions.

The International Wheat Agreement proposes a maximum price of \$1.80 per bushel with a minimum of \$1.50 for the first year, \$1.40 for the second, \$1.30 for the third and \$1.20 for the fourth and final year. Whether this agreement is ratified or not remains for the future to decide.

Trend of Prices

	March 1948	Feb. 1949	March 1949
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.....	15.60	21.20	20.00
Cows, good, per cwt.	11.65	15.55	15.55
Cows, common, per cwt.....	9.05	12.20	12.90
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	7.65	11.05	11.65
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	21.90	29.45	25.10
Veal, common, per cwt.	20.35	26.15	20.15
Lambs, good and choice, per cwt.	16.00	22.00	23.00
Lambs, common, per cwt.	11.30	19.55	19.65
Bacon hogs, B1, dressed, per cwt.	28.58	30.10	30.35
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.67	0.68	0.60
Cheese, per lb.	0.35	0.33	0.32
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	0.44	0.44	0.44
Chickens, live 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.30	0.37	0.36
Chickens, dressed, milk-fed A, per lb.	0.40	0.48	0.57
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra Fancy, per box	3.25	3.50-4.25	4.00-4.50
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	2.00-2.10	1.30-1.40	1.20-1.30
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	50.75-52.75	58.00-58.50	56.50-58.50
Barley meal, per ton ..	60.00-65.00	60.75-62.25	59.25-61.50
Oat chop, per ton	58.25-64.60	55.25-62.25	56.20-61.50
Oil meal, per ton	73.00	79.00	79.00

Drugs from Farm Crops

New chemurgic products for treatment or prevention of human ailments have increased in quantity so much in recent years that today they total millions of dollars annually in terms of money values and have in addition an inestimable value in lives preserved and health improved.

One of the newest chemurgic drug is rutin, an extract from buckwheat, which is used for treatment of fragility in blood vessels. A list of other medicines manufactured from farm materials would probably total in the hundreds.

Some of the more dramatic examples include streptomycin, penicillin, cortin, insulin, pituitrin, and liver extracts.

Most recent addition to the list is nitrofurazone, a preparation based on furfural which is derived from corn cobs, oat hulls, or certain other farm residues.

While the quantity of material in an individual prescription of most medicines may seem minute, it may have required hundreds of pounds of source materials for its production and the total of all is really tremendous.

More than 30,000,000 pounds of animal livers are used annually for the production of medicines for the relief of anemia and other diseases. Yet as recently as 20 years ago, animal livers were so little in demand that they sold as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound.

No one knows how many thousands of men, women, and children owe their lives today to regular injections of insulin which wards off death from diabetes and permits those afflicted with this disease to enjoy practically normal living conditions. The insulin that makes this possible is obtained from millions of pancreas glands that once were an almost waste residue of the meat industry.

Penicillin, the "wonder drug" of World War II, that is still one of the principal materials used in the treatment of many types of dangerous infections, is made from a mold obtained from the soil. But more significant than its origin in the earth is the fact that the immense quantities that are now required are producible only because of the availability of still greater quantities of corn steep liquor—a chemurgic residue from a farm products industry—which is used as the base in which the mold grows. More than \$20,000,000 has been invested to make penicillin available in large quantities at low price.

Addison's disease, once known as "hopeless," is another thrilling case of life-saving by chemurgic products. By providing adrenal cortex to sufferers from this disease it is possible to prolong their natural lives in a state of comfort and economic usefulness.

Among the numerous other medicinal products that have chemurgic origins are camphor, tannic acid, vitamins, glucose, chlorophyll, hormones, nicotine, quinine, and caffeine.

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Pratts Chick Tablets float on top of the chicks' drinking water, and don't make it bitter. Chicks drink freely and get 24-hour protection because these tablets dissolve slowly, circulate evenly, increasing in effectiveness as the water becomes contaminated by the chicks.

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Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

It looks as if the matter of the basic herd was all going to be ironed out. But it wouldn't have been if some complaints on the matter hadn't been registered in the proper quarters. This shows the benefit of having an organization all ready to speak for the farmers when the need arises. The C.F.A. also had requests to make on the margarine question. Dairy men seem to be determined that, at least, margarine shall not be sold coloured the same as butter. This seems logical enough though it would be illogical to demand that it be sold uncoloured since butter itself is coloured to some extent. At times, however, one wonders if they might not find some other colour which would have a great appeal to the younger generation who seem to like bright-coloured foods.

But the B. C. dairy farmers really went to town in their demands for control of margarine if it was sold. Among other things they wanted no milk or milk product used in margarine and the ingredients printed on every package. And they did show up a definite need for control to protect the consumer as well as the producer. Analysis of a sample of margarine bought at a store showed that it contained 37.8% moisture. Butter contains only about 16% so, although the margarine sold for 18¢ per lb. less than butter, the consumer paid 88.8¢ per lb. for the solids in the margarine and only 85¢ for the solids in butter. Something for the consumer to think about!

A recent statement on the other side of the question spoke of the school children who came to school with only jam on their bread, no butter at all. But investigation would probably reveal that their fathers and many of their mothers smoked, perhaps used some liquor and that the children had money for soft drinks. Why should we pass the buck to the thousands of small dairy farmers whose standard of living is no higher even though they may have butter on their bread?

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JUNE 15 - 16 - 17 and 18th.

J. H. BLACK ALEX BOTHWELL
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What a difference a comparatively small loss in income could make is well illustrated by the records of the Farm Security Administration in the United States. This bureau was set up to help farmers pinched by depression. Its agents talked things over with the farmers, made them the necessary loans to keep going. By 1943 it had loaned 950,000 farmers a total of \$778,522,000. This was an average of a little over \$800 per farmer yet \$404,327,000 had fallen due at that time and 93% had been repaid. This shows how close the margin is between success and failure for many farmers and how little it takes to change them from an asset to a liability to the nation. A successful farmer is a bigger consumer than a shopworker because he buys not only for the needs of his family but also for the needs of his farm.

From the same records it is also interesting to note the results of 197

experiments to induce American farmers to try life on the collectivist plan such as is followed in Russia. In one of these a tract of land was divided into 105 farm units each occupied by a farm family with a community center, school, store, etc. Managers and supervisors were hired so that the annual management cost was \$155 per family. All outlay put together amounted to an investment of \$30,000 per family yet in five years it was a total failure.

In another case at Scuppernon Homesteads 71 farmers are tenants on government owned property. This is even more like the Russian plan for all produce is pooled and the government takes a share for rent. Operation is almost exactly the same as on a Russian farm described by Wendell Wilkie. Yet the investment and losses ran up a cost of \$18,000 per family yet the family finances were worse than before they were 'assisted'. Compare this with the results where about \$800 per family was loaned and most of it repaid and which way of life looks the best? And shouldn't this also contain a warning for Canadian farmers who more and more are asking the government to assume their personal responsibilities in the form of baby bonuses and old age pensions, etc?

This year we seem to have proved that much of the spoilage of our grass silage next the silo wall was the fault of the walls themselves. Last summer we did quite a repair job and really made the walls tight. This winter there is a big improvement in the silage. However we did run into another difficulty for we couldn't get help for the repair job so it made us later with filling the silo. As a result the moisture content was just on the border of safety. It was hot and dry while we were filling and some of the material was too dry.

So we find mouldy patches wherever this occurred. But they are just as apt to be out in the middle as near the wall and much of the silage is good right to the wall. In fact we stored enough silage in the same silo so that we started feeding earlier, are feeding

a few more animals, and it still looks as if we should have to feed silage twice a day in order to clean it up. If we could start cutting earlier, we feel confident there would be no spoilage.

Everyone left to-day giving me a rare opportunity to concentrate on Strip-pings. And then the puppy burst in through the door. Got him settled down on the rug Dot won't let him sleep on. And his mother came in the same way, brought the cat with her and woke the puppy up. But why tell that, it's old stuff to most of you.

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Light For Sight

Daylight is to be preferred to any type of artificial light, and health experts agree that much can be done to make most rooms more suitably lighted for close work. Windows should be as near the ceiling as possible and curtain and blind arrangements should be placed so as to diffuse the light throughout the entire room. Buff, translucent shades help and the cleanliness of walls and ceilings is important in maintaining maximum reflection value of their surfaces.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Newfoundland

by Florence P. Mortimer

Said to be the 10th largest island in the world, Newfoundland has an area of approximately 42,734 square miles and a population of around 284,800. More to the south than England, and with her position at the gateway of the St. Lawrence, this has given her such a strategic place that it alone is sufficient to raise her to a place of importance in the Federated Nations of the Commonwealth.

Newfoundland, commonly called the senior colony of Great Britain, was discovered by John Cabot, who sailing from Bristol, England, in 1497, landed at Bonavista and claimed the country for Henry VII. In passing it is interesting to note that the descendants of this same John Cabot, still reside in the city of Bristol.

The fisheries of the Island have always been of great value, and in 1527 we have accounts of the little Devon fishing ships coming out year after year, but the French and the Spanish also came, causing trouble for the inhabitants. The fact that the French had early recognized the immense value of the fisheries did not help the people, as the constant attacks harassed the few settlers and made their lives insecure. In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was signed, which caused hostilities to stop but still allowed the French to catch and dry fish on the western and northern sides of the Island, thus excluding the people from the best part.

Newfoundland has plenty of mineral wealth and the final settlement of the Labrador question by the Privy Council in 1927 has given her an area twice as large as her own, with waterfalls that are, for potential power, unequalled in the world, as well as the timber, minerals, fisheries and wealth of 100,000 square miles of virgin territory.

There are innumerable lakes, some many miles in area, Grand Lake and Red Indian being among the largest. The coastline is rugged and rocky with many beautiful bays.

The climate is somewhat like England, possibly a little colder and damper, its sunshine above the average, and the heavy fogs of the south seldom surmount the immediate ramparts of her shore line.

St. John's, the capital has a large repairing dock and the harbour is open the year around. Good schools are there as well, although in the rest of the Island education is not too good. The people of Newfoundland are an open air people, mostly of English stock from England's

western seaports, with the inevitable Scot and not a few Irish. They do not take kindly to mining or lumbering, but on the other hand, they are born mechanics and as such are in good demand. Strong and rugged their contribution to the Royal Navy has been great, both in peace and war. They are as well a proud people. Proud of their Island, and proud of the stock from which they come.

In joining to Canada, as a 10th province, we here would do well to remember, that even as Canada will give much to them, they too, have much to give Canada, and we should give to them a royal welcome.

County Happenings

This time it's Miss Birch that's off in a trail of dust—or rather snow—for that's what it was when she left the office for her first class in Handicraft. This took her to Pontiac where three branches, Bristol, Wyman and Quyon, had courses in felt, leather and shell work. This tribute to her work there appeared in the report from that county: "We have just had Miss Birch here and need I say how much we enjoyed working with her. We all liked her, she is so patient and nice about helping every one. She knows her work and is a very efficient teacher." At time of writing Miss Birch is in Abbotsford where weaving was the handicraft selected.

County presidents have been busy since the semi-annual board meeting. Reports coming in this month state talks have been given by them on that event to many of their branches.

Richmond has had three of their members at various times on the W.I. broadcasts over CKTS, Sherbrooke. The last speaker was Miss A. Dresser, who gave a talk on "Pioneers of Richmond County". Plans are well under way for a special programme at their county annual this spring when they are celebrating their 25th anniversary.

Facts and Fun! Five days of it! Do you want to become a more efficient member of your W.I.? All right, get your garden in and come to MacDonald College, May 30 to June 3. Things you **need** to know, things you **want** to know, all yours for the taking. You'll be hearing more about this, of course, but in the meantime—**don't forget those dates!**

The Month With the W.I.

Still looking for ideas for contests? Several original ones were reported this month and although your programmes will be all arranged by this time this reaches you perhaps you'd like the list. There's often a chance to tuck in a bit of fun. The best button hole made in 5 minutes. Drawing your picture blindfolded. A telegram using words beginning with the letters INSTITUTE (doesn't say but suppose in that order). How well do you know your birds? Know your ads. Darning Socks.

Nearly all branches have forwarded their assessment of \$1 to Mrs. Harvey (McGill Fund) and donations to the Y.W.C.A. Building Campaign were also reported in large number, the highest to date totalling \$30 to be paid over a period of three years. There are also many donations to Save the Children, a project that has the strong backing of the provincial executive.

Argenteuil: Quilt tops have been donated the Arundel branch by three of the members, these to be used in any way needed. Brownsburg is hoping to have their course in handicraft early in May. "Unity at any Cost" was the subject of a talk by Mr. Royal, principal of Lachute High School. Agriculture was the topic at the meeting of the Frontier branch. The African violet was studied and a paper on "Shoes" given by the convenor of agriculture (These came originally from cows). "The Industrial Life of Lachute" was the title of an address given Jerusalem-Bethany by Mr. Giles, editor of the Lachute Watchman. Educational films were enjoyed by the study group at Lachute and a talk on Plastics by Mr. Dando of the C.I.L. featured the programme at the regular meeting. The meeting at Lakefield took the form of a house-warming for a member and her husband who had just moved into a new home. Wool was given out to make an afghan. An evening of games and a White Elephant sale raised a substantial sum for the treasury at Morin Heights and more social events are planned. Members of Pioneer W.I. made the donations noted in the opening paragraph. (Does the \$25 reported mean for an adopted child?) Upper Lachute and East End also report the current donations. A basket of fruit was sent a small boy whose sight has been impaired.

Brome: A lively discussion on the immigration question is reported from Austin. A filet doily was donated the branch to raise funds and quilts were tacked at the meeting for the Red Cross. A visitor from the Cherry River branch gave a report of their visit to the annual meeting of the Homemakers Club in Orleans, Vt. and a talk on last year's Short Course was given by a member who had attended. South Bolton is using "talent" money to raise funds, each member to be responsible for at least \$2. A very successful box social and dance was sponsored. Sutton reports a donation of \$5 for their library.

Chat-Huntingdon: At Aubrey-Riverfield recipes for dishes made from left overs, current events, a poem and a

spelling match made a varied programme. A box of fruit was sent to a small girl who had broken her leg, a member's daughter. Juvenile Delinquency was discussed at Dundee and the monthly hint was a home made gargle (Most timely when that was written, everyone had a sore throat). "Pilgrim's Inn" was reviewed at Howick and a member gave a demonstration on Irish Crochet. Hemmingford reports a White Elephant sale with the usual success. "Rules of Debate and Order" was the title of an address by Rev. R. C. Belbin and a talk given on supper dishes. Ormstown members are out on a campaign to raise money, this to be done in any way desired, proceeds to date stand at \$28.10.

Compton: Bury is offering a prize of \$5 in the public speaking contest held at the time of their school fair. Similar amounts were also given in appreciation for work done for the W.I. Talks on a variety of subjects, pamphlets given out and work started on their fair project are other items of news from this active branch. From Cookshire comes the report of \$50 sent to Save the Children (Was that to adopt a child?). Bridge marathons are being used as a method of raising funds for their work. Plans for the county fair project are also mentioned at Canterbury. The layette exhibited last year was sent to the Jr. Red Cross, and a "treasure hunt" aided general funds. Donations were given to the Cemetery Fund. East Clifton had several papers on a variety of subjects and an apron contest and spelling quiz rounded out the programme. With \$1 East Angus started a bank account for a new baby and food was sent to Verdun Hospital. Card parties are bringing in the money at Sawyerville. This branch is asking for a class in sewing and is also planning a St. John's Ambulance course. Another member was enrolled. Each member of the large branch at Scotstown gave \$1 for their school lunch project. Mention is also made of their library work and two layettes were sent to England, one going to Calstock W.I. from whom gifts had been received.

Gatineau: A discussion on the service that should be expected from the Health Unit was featured at Aylmer East. Donations of \$10 to the Red Cross and to an eye clinic for the blind in Ottawa are also reported. Breckenridge had a presentation for their two oldest members. "What's your Beef?" formed a rollcall of mixed humour and seriousness. Eardley included rice in their last parcel and discovered the English family had not seen that commodity for 8 years (an idea for other parcels? adds the report). Their meeting was attended by two members—78 and 85 years young—the latter driving almost 5 miles to attend. Knitted articles were sent Save the Children by Kazabazua. This branch sponsors a most successful school fair and plans for next fall's prize list have already been completed. Wakefield discussed the possible effects of the



"Cutting the Cake" Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Guild, branch president, officiate while members of the cast look on. Ste. Anne's birthday celebration.

new Federal District schemes on the industries of their section. A paper on Scotland was given by a Scottish war bride, and a request is being sent to the office for a second overseas address. Wright took out membership in the Can. Cancer Society and heard a talk on the subject by Dr. Kearns of Kazabazua. Another \$25 was sent for the care of their adopted child in Greece, and \$5.45 to the Can. Institute for the Blind. This was their 10th anniversary and the occasion was marked by a suitably decorated birthday cake and the presentation of a life membership to their president (also county) Mrs. Ellard.

Gaspe: At Wakeham \$10 was voted the Can. Cancer Fund and \$5 the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Oilcloth is being purchased to cover the school lunch room table. Relay races provided "the fun" here. York members brought in suggestions for their next year's programme and a card party netted \$19.21.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes was honoured by the presence of the prov. president, Mrs. Thomson, when they celebrated their first birthday at their last meeting. Guests were also present from the neighbouring branch of Vaudreuil-Dorion, including the president, Mrs. McKellar. An outstanding feature of the programme was a fashion show, depicting the old and the new attire in all phases of a woman's life from the school girl to the grandmother. This was ably presented and won much applause from those present. The Senneville Occupational Centre for old veterans has been visited by members of these two branches, when a varied programme of games and music was given. Prizes and eats added to the enjoyment of those being entertained.

Missisquoi: Race Prejudice was discussed at Cowansville by the convenor of Education, Mrs. Winsor. Dunham members brought in articles for their parcel and for the school lunches. And here is a new note in reports—at Fordyce a demonstration on clay modelling by one of their own members who also displayed several articles of her own making.

St. Armand held a sale and heard an article entitled "Esquimo's Sabbath Day's Journey". Again we find suggestions for next year's programme as rollcall, this time at Stanbridge East. "How the W.I. raises the Standard of Rural Living" was the topic of the programme.

Megantic: Inverness prepared their next year's programme and appointed a committee to make plans for a class in Handicraft.

Montcalm: Rawdon co-operated with other women's groups and arranged a card party, the proceeds to be used for Save the Children.

Pontiac: Bristol Busy Bees realized \$20 at a skating party and supper and gave a donation to the Cancer Fund. "Help yourself to Colour" was the title of a reading. The newly chartered Pontiac Co. Co-operative Medical Service was thoroughly discussed at Clarendon with the Welfare and Health convenor as leader. A quilt is being made for the victim of a fire. Elmside heard items from the convenors and an auction sale of articles brought in by the members aided the treasury. Fort Coulonge heard two instructive papers, "Three Working Languages used at UN" and "Pasteurization of Milk". Shawville enjoyed a social meeting with games and contests. Vocal selections were also rendered. Quyon is working on a play. The new Medical Co-operative was the topic of the meeting and clothing has been sent to Save the Children. Articles "contrived" from small pieces of goods distributed at a previous meeting were brought in at Wyman. A donation is reported to the Cancer Fund.

Rouville: A quiz on painting and three 2-minute talks on literature and customs of other countries formed the programme at Abbotsford.

Richmond: Cleveland completed their next year's programme. An apron was donated and a contest with prizes was arranged by their vice-president, Mrs. Taylor. Education was the subject of a paper at Dennison's Mills and a card shower sponsored for a sick member. Gore voted \$3 towards prizes at their county fair next fall and gave a blanket to fire victims. A White Elephant auction and a display of pillowslips made from flour bags are also



Presidents, past and present, of Ascot W.I. Lined up in proper order, beginning at the left with the present one: Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Lipsey, Mrs. Cox.

reported. At Melbourne Ridge 8 members completed a St. John's Ambulance Course. A bread contest with prizes and a talk on Australia featured their meeting. Richmond Hill held two contests, making candy and pillowslips. A baby shower is being held. Spooner Pond heard a paper "Keep your Home cozy" and enjoyed a quiz, "Know your Farm Tools". Ice box cookies entered in a contest, were auctioned off and a coin shower given a new baby. Windsor Mills, is planning a food sale and tea and is making a tea cloth with members names embroidered at 10 cents a member, proceeds for sunshine work.

Shefford: Granby Hill sent a parcel to a friend in an old lady's home and is busy on an afghan. An auction sale of food netted \$7.80 for South Roxton and the rollcall revealed many interesting facts about local industries. Warden is providing fresh reading for their members by sharing their books and a parcel of magazines was sent to Wales.

Sherbrooke: Ascot presented a life membership and tri-light lamp to Mrs. A Coates in appreciation of her work in compiling their Tweedsmuir History. Gifts were also given three non-members who had assisted her with this work. Brompton Road held a dance and sent a box of food to a local veteran in the hospital. Hot lunches for school children were discussed. Belvidere gave \$5 to the Blind Campaign and signed a petition asking for pensions for the Can. Ass'n. of Incurables. A card party is reported from Cherry River and a sale of candy. Finland was the topic of the programme at Lennoxville, presented by Mrs. Abercrombie. \$5 was voted the local hockey team. Milby heard a review of their W.I. by a charter member. Donations of \$5 each to the Blind Campaign and the Cancer Society are also mentioned.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff sent \$10 to the Blind Campaign and gave a donation to the community skating rink. Hot lunches are furnished in the school by the members. At Beebe pictures were shown by Rev. C. Gustafson on his trips to Baie Comeau and Norway and Sweden. Card parties have been held and one new member was welcomed. Fitch Bay sent another 20 lb. food parcel to England and gave a gift to an invalid. Hatley heard a talk by a member on the benefits her family had received from the Blue Cross. Plans for the annual card party are under way. Minton had a sale of materials donated by Bruck Mills. North Hatley is offering prizes in Health in the primary grades and is making a survey of 'teen age facilities for recreation. Representatives from the branch attend all Health Unit Clinics. Tomifobia has been holding card parties to raise funds and here is how some of the proceeds were used. \$5 to Blind Campaign, another \$5 to Stanstead College and \$15 towards school soup fund. Way's Mills forwarded a rug for the Tweedsmuir Competitions, the only one from the county. "What can the W.I. do to benefit the Community" was the subject discussed at their meeting. Stanstead North heard an



Mrs. P. C. LeBeau, Secretary, Home Economics and Handicraft Division, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, who will preside at the opening of the Q.W.I. Handicraft Exhibit, Tuesday evening, June 28, at Macdonald College. This is to be held in connection with the annual provincial convention which is taking place at that time.

address on "Socialized Medicine" by a British war bride and "Getting to know our Dominion" was also discussed. Their hot lunch project for the day pupils at Stanstead College is being carried on again this year.

When the Quebec Women's Institutes held their last board meeting, a letter of congratulation was sent to Miss Elizabeth Christmas, who had been appointed first Warden of Denman College. Her reply has just arrived at the office and we know every Institute member will want to hear of the wonderful response that is being made to this forward step in W.I. work in England.

"Dear Miss Guild,

I was deeply touched to receive your letter of February 18th, and I hope you will convey to the members of the Quebec Women's Institutes my great appreciation of their good wishes, and tell them what pleasure it gave me to have their letter. I have such very happy memories of my visit to Quebec and I feel specially proud that when I was in Canada I was made a member of one of your Institutes. I hope so much that I may be able to come to Canada again in the not too distant future, and meet again the many friends I made on my last visit.

I hope that if any of the Quebec Women's Institute members come to England they will come and see me at Denman College. There will always be a very warm welcome for them and I should be very glad to show them the work we are doing here.

You may be interested to know that in the first four months we have had over 500 Institute members staying here. We can accommodate 33 at a time, and we are hoping to open an extra bedroom block just after Easter which will increase our accommodation to 50".



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Another Successful Royal

The second Macdonald Royal, some of the highlights of which are shown in the photos, was voted an unqualified success by all who visited the exhibition. From the opening of the show by J. G. Taggart (his first official act in his new position as Deputy Minister of Agriculture) until the curtain fell on the Green and Gold Revue which climaxed the day's activities, there was something doing all the time.

Following last year's pattern, the programme included a livestock show, where students vied for judging awards, demonstrations by the various departments and by the School of Household Science, and an exhibition in the gymnasium where elaborate booths dramatized the work of each "option" in agriculture. In this particular competition, the display prepared by the students in Agronomy won the shield for the booth which presented the

best picture of the department's varied activities.

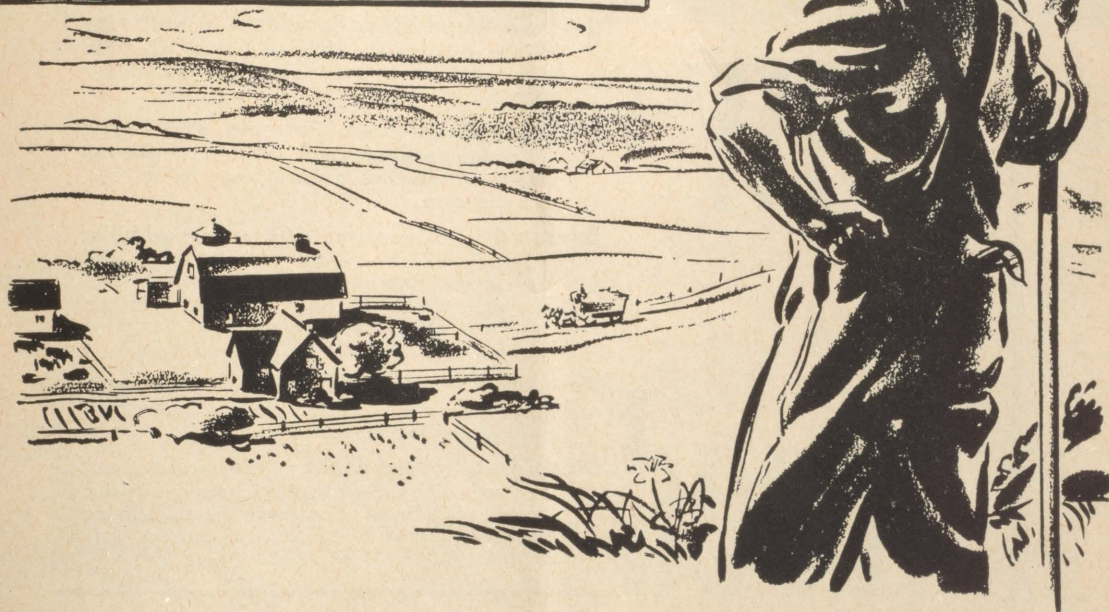
Top honours in the cattle judging competition went to Stewart Eagles of Salisbury, N.B., who was grand champion showman. Douglas MacKechnie of Wyman, P.Q. was the champion Ayrshire showman. Fred Burns of Cookshire, P.Q. showed the way it should be done in the sheep judging contest and in swine the award went to L. R. Martin of Vineland Station, Ont. First place in the poultry judging went to John Banks of Waterville, N.S. and Morris Deacon, Freetown, P.E.I. won the seed judging contest.

It must be emphasized that the Royal is entirely a student enterprise, and all the planning and all the preparation is done by the students themselves, under the direction of a steering committee whose chairman this year was J. H. Grisdale, a fourth year student.



1, 3. Household Science students contributed demonstrations of pressure cooking and sandwich making to the activities of the day. 2. In the judging arena, Clarence Goodhue was impressed with the showmanship of the boys in the Animal Husbandry option. 4. In the exhibition section, the booth prepared by the students of the Agronomy option was judged the one which best described the activities of the department. 5. The Girls' Gymnasium was crowded with visitors all day long, and the quality of the exhibits left little to be desired. 6. When the judging scores were added up at the end of the day, the third year students came out on top. Here Douglas MacKechnie, representing the class, receives congratulations and the shield from H. H. Hannam, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, as J. H. Grisdale, who was in charge of the Royal, makes the announcements.

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